from membership were more intriguing than its composition. Representative Roxas, the leader of the opposition in the House, was excluded, although his companion, Senator Osmena, the leader of the opposition in the Senate, was included, while Resident Commissioner Osias was excluded, although his fellow Commissioner Guevara was not. The missioners who actually made the trip were President of the Senate Quezon, Senator and Floor Leader Elpidio Quirino, and former Resident Commissioner Isauro Gabaldon, with Acting Secretary of Finance Vicente Singson Encarnacion as technical adviser. The scene had again shifted from Manila back to Washington.

THE HARE-HA WES-CUTTING ACT REVIVED AND AMENDED BY THE TYDINGS-MC DUFFIE LAW

The procedure followed in the enactment of the Tydings-MdDuffie Law was radically different from that followed in the approval or attempted approval of previous Philippine organic acts. Publicity, wide and blatant, had theretofore been the rule. Lengthy hearings before committees, involved reports by the committees, and speeches without end had been favored. When quiet negotiations had been attempted, they had usually f ailed $ one instance where such conferences had broken down in their initial stages was when Secretary of War Weeks and the Filipino leaders were unable to reach a working agreement on the Fairfield Bill. All these methods were

discarded in securing the enactment of the Tydings-McDuffie Law. No hearings were had, the committee reports were brief, and speech-making was curtailed. Secret diplomacy was the technique availed of to obtain quick results.

When the Quezon Mission reached Washington, the official atmosphere was not particularly friendly. The leaders of Congress were not inclined to be overly cordial to the man who was responsible for the rejection of what they considered